

# OXFORD

# Democrat.

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**OXFORD DISMOSGRAT,**  
PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY, BY  
C. Q. OAKES, Esq.,  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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**THE STORY TELLER.**

(From Neal's Saturday Gazette.)

**THE REMAPO PASS.**  
A STORY OF THE REVOLUTION.

BY E. OAKES SMITH.

CONCLUDED.

CHAPTER V.

So come the eagle-hunting down,  
So come the high and proud to earth,  
When life's night-gathering tempests frown,  
Over their glory and their truth.

GREENVILLE MELLES.

Upon returning to camp, Blanch found the usual routine of military duty unchanged. There were the morning review, the camp fires, the arms stacked for inspection, and the poor garments of the soldiery spread out for washing and airing, together with the ordinary sounds of light jesting, and mirth half bitter and half careless growing out of the hardships or inaction of the period. Some where prosperous, the others sending their clothing to the neighboring farm-houses for renovation—and groups of these messengers were disposed about, giving to the scene an aspect of cheerful, busy idleness, far from being unpicturesque, as the morning sun lighted the white canvass of the tents, and a fitful breeze swayed them to and fro. Blanch was surprised at this appearance of inaction, having supposed from the remarks of Washington and Hamilton that the troops were to be immediately marched.

Reaching the quarters of the Commander-in-Chief, he found all in readiness for his departure, together with another despatch to be delivered at West Point, which he received from the hands of Hamilton.

"I shall sell my life as dearly as possible, you may be sure, Hamilton—but really I should be glad to know upon what pretext I lose it," said Blanch.

Hamilton this time looked grave, was severe, and his answer was ambiguous that Blanch felt himself treated after a school-boy fashion, who is expected to obey quite as much because he is subordinate, and to whom it is not worth while to give a reason.

"When you reach Morristown," replied Hamilton, "all will be made clear to you."

"Reach Morristown! I shall do that when I am bomb-proof, Colonel, not before. Confound this mystery. I won't stay to be shot like a lame pigeon, be the case what it may; if a stout heart and good horse can double the ramparts of New-Jersey unscathed, I shall go through. Farewell."

He put spurs to his horse and was away as he spoke, but presently wheeling round, he returned to the side of Hamilton.

"My friend! I have quarreled with my mistress and withheld the truth of my mission from my mother—I would have you set me well with these, in case—the young man dashed a tear from his eye as he spoke—and Hamilton replied only by a sharp pressure of the hand.

Blanch at first rode on with a speed adapted to the excited state of his own feelings. But as the noble scenery of the Hudson opened before him, and his eyes wandered away where mountain swelled beyond mountain in the distance, a sense of individual nothingness grew upon him, while nature, the great material world, loomed into a gloomy vastness, a sombre and overwhelming magnitude, crushing and grinding him down like the omnipotence of a fate. Gradually the rein slackened and he moved mechanically onward, feeling himself impelled to a certain doom. Blanch was young in years, with a strong and latoian physique, through which the finer elements played with a readiness of response like that of the wind harp to the passing breeze—and as the melody of water and wild birds found their way to his ear, his mood changed to one of human interest; and then it was that he felt the vigorous pulsations of his own heart, and how strong was life within him; then arose that instinctive love of the latter, which we lose, perhaps never—or only when the toils and evils of the world have filled us with weariness and disgust, and its hollowness have made us long, God forgive us, that we long in impatience of spirit for the true and the eternal.

What wonder, then, that Blanch looked upon the earth beholding a new beauty therein; that his own nature felt anew its capacity for enjoyment, and its terrible counterpoint for suffering. What wonder that his nerves receded from the trial before him, and he grasped at life as a thing he could not resign; he in the flush of youth and vigor, with hope, and love, and honor before him. Ay! the last—honor—he ground his teeth at the thought—a gorgeous bauble, undivided only by the few, and graced always with the funeral garlands of its victims! Life as it seemed to him, now, the world did its spell of power, and carried him beyond the momentary weakness; again he

lost himself in the urgencies of life—again he felt his own subordination to the good of others. "It must be," he said, "that the few will be sacrificed to the many. The poor follows who are fighting our battles die, and are forgotten—what does it matter, so long as a fair inheritance is preserved for the many, who shall come after us."

He rode on in silence, as he thought, and now became subject to one of those peculiar operations of the mind, by which it carries on a double process of thinking, one of which is distinct and tangible, and the other a deeper under current betraying the secret reality of an engrossing subject, the first being the mere mechanical train of thought by which we try to escape from the lat-

"Ay! but to die, to go we know not where;  
To lie in cold obstruction and to rot;  
This sensible worm nation to become  
A knaved slot—and the delighted soul!"

He turned sharply round supposing some one was repeating the passage, and shuddered to find himself alone. Again he rode on, thinking as before, & again the startling language came back to his ear, and it was not till his senses had tricked him in this way several times, that he became fully aware that the words proceeded from his own lips.

Started and ashamed he now fully roused himself. "It must be that I am a contemptible coward, a coward at heart, acting manfully only when upheld by the undefined influence of others but shrinking from peril when left to myself. It is but death that I brave—death that must come to all at some time, and what does it matter whether we meet it on the battle-field, in the full companionship of blood and carnage or fall a solitary mark for the destroyer!"

Such were a portion of the many thoughts which stirred in the bosom of the youth as he entered West Point. Here he delayed longer than he had anticipated, so that the day was far

wearing when he again found himself on his route.

He had not proceeded many miles when he became aware of a horseman somewhat in advance, who kept the road he was travelling, but at such a distance he could not determine the character of the stranger, though convinced he was himself an object of scrutiny. At length reaching a part of the way where the hills presented a narrow defile, open for miles in front, he put spurs to his horse and confronted the rider, who, astride of a miserable, stumbling, resolute, could not compete with the better mounted Blanch.

He was a thin, pale youth, ragged & barefoot, and having no saddle, the marvel was how he contrived to keep his sitting upon the lack of the animal at the pace in which he moved. Indeed it would seem as if both horse and rider were at that precise point of incarnation which established an entire mesmeric sympathy between them, the bones of the two mechanically swinging in concert, and the yellow locks of the one tossing just as did the mane of the other, so that at a distance they not unaptly suggested the idea of the waving, shadowy outline of the last of the Centaurs.

"My poor Jamie!" exclaimed Blanch, as he drew near enough to see who it was. To his surprise the boy rode suddenly onward without reply, urging his feet into the sides of the least to increase his speed, as if he would avoid the speaker. Blanch hurried on, and looking into his face, found him in tears. Alas! it is for the beautiful to weep and awaken sympathy in the human breast, and they do so easily in their power, but the poor the good and the ugly, turn aside to screen the anguish of the heart, well knowing that the tenderness of response is not for them. Too truly they awaken but a distressing pity, and we give them silence, communicating silence, or the condolence of the lips; while the impulsive arm, and the answering tear, or the warm pressure of the hand is withholden.

"My poor Jamie! what do you here, so far from the camp?" said Blanch.

The boy sank his head into his bosom, and the tears showered from his eyes, but he was silent.

## CHAPTER VI.

His simple love of duty and of right—  
Of course of self-invention, thought and feeling;

His mind, disturbed by no conflicting light;  
His will untrammell'd to act out the part

So plainly grav'd on his untried red heart.

HOTMAN.

James Haven, or Jamie, as he was always called, was one of those poor unfortunate of this world whom we sometimes meet with, all of whose faculties are large and active, except those of the reflective character, by which we are brought into close relation with those about us, and are made capable of those combinations which ensure us understanding, power, and efficiency, and enable us to assert our rights among our fol-

lowers.

Poor Jamie had lived a sort of vagrant life, attacking himself here and there as whim or impulse should dictate, and when torn from his home by the harshness of others by death or accident, suffering the most intense anguish. At such times he took himself to tears and pray-

Paris, Maine, Tuesday, February 22, 1848.

Old Series, No. 52, Volume 16.

lost himself in the urgencies of life—again he felt his own subordination to the good of others. "It must be," he said, "that the few will be sacrificed to the many. The poor follows who are fighting our battles die, and are forgotten—what does it matter, so long as a fair inheritance is preserved for the many, who shall come after us."

He was growing up amid the disorders of the time, seeing men suffering and hungry, dying by bloodshed, living in tents, wretched, laborious and insecure, and he naturally thought this the common order of society; that men were created to march and counter-march, and hew each other down, rank and file. For many years he had followed the movements of the army because of his extreme attachment to the person of Washington, but the gravity and preoccupation of the great man were oppressive to him, so constitutionally reverent, and of late he had devoted himself to Wendell Blanch, whose more youthful impulses gave a relief to the faculties of the poor boy. He was thin and pale, not so much from neglect as the exhausting activity of a mind always perplexed, and always on the alert to do some good to the object of his affection. Being of a harmless, taciturn nature, he was allowed free range of the quarters of the Commander-in-Chief, and there was no doubt in this way secrets of the utmost importance to the country found a lodgment in his brain, without detriment to any one, for his movements were regulated solely by his affections, and these, as we have said, were devoted to the present to Washington and Wendell Blanch.

The latter was now both perplexed and surprised at the manner in which Jamie seemed determined to avoid him, but supposing this arose simply from a wish to be with him, and a fear that he should be sent back, might be the cause of his present emotion, he soothed him by expressions of kindness, and patted his hand upon his shoulder after the manner he would

encourage a mute favorite in the shape of a horse or a hound. Jamie grew more tranquil, and at last reining in his horse beside his friend, looked into his face so long and steadily that Blanch felt superstitious dread creep over him, as if the stony eyes of Fate were fixed upon his face.

"Well Jamie! I speak out," he at length said, and knowing that the boy was unable to arrange his thoughts into words while in motion, he also came to stand.

Jamie twisted himself round upon his horse and replied—

"I want to take the papers down to Remapo."

Blanch grew alarmed to find the secret so well known, and gave him an evasive answer. Jamie dismounted by the roadside and gave his bridle into the hands of Blanch, then seating himself upon the ground he pressed both hands upon his temples, as was his custom when trying to make an unusual mental effort. Blanch annoyed as he was, and impatient of delay, was obliged to place himself beside him, when Jamie suddenly poured out the contents of his brain without pause, lest he should lose the connection of events.

"I was under the table, half asleep, when I heard Washington plan to go to Yorktown, instead of New York, and send you to be robbed and shot at Ramapo. I heard the whole, you are to lose the papers and be killed, killed dear Mr. Blanch, and the crowds to feed on you! Oh! oh! oh! Give me the papers, I am going down there to tell them not to fire, or if they do, to kill Jamie and not you."

The whole light now broke upon the mind of Blanch, and he saw at once through the mystery of his mission. He was long arranging the threads of thought, regardless of the tears of the devoted boy, till he was roused by his taking the bridle again from his hands.

"No, Jamie, you must go back," he said, "you have had a bad dream, Jamie—you must go back. I am going to Morristown."

The boy looked earnestly at him and shook his head. "Well, I glad of that, I will go too."

"No, Jamie, I must go alone. When I come back to Newburg you shall have new clothes and a hat, and live with me. Now go and tell my mother I said she must take good care of poor Jamie."

The boy looked at his ragged habiliments as if the thought of them were an unaccustomed one, and then laid his hands first upon his head and then upon his heart.

"Oh! Mr. Blanch, it is here and here that I feel pain, and when they kill you, Jamie must die too."

Blanch was affected at this simple devotion, and urged him to return. Finding entreaties of no avail, he resorted to a more peremptory tone, and directed him instantly to go back and tell Washington what he had learned. "Tell him, Jamie, all you have told me, and tell him all is well; mind, Jamie, and say it all well."

The boy looked more perplexed than ever, but turned slowly away in obedience to his friend, and it was not till Blanch saw his figure recede in the opposite direction that he fell silent in their early duty. Looking backward, the obscurity prevented him from distinguishing the form of the stranger, whether friend or foe,

and he had hardly time to reflect upon either

when the horseman dashed by with a speed

that baffled all pursuit: but as he came into the faint light from the opening valley, Blanch was appalled to behold the square outlines of Jamie Haven tearing down the valley to the post of the enemy.

A terrible suspicion crossed his mind, and he started forward calling upon him to halt in a loud voice. Jamie paid no heed, if indeed he heard the command—and being mounted upon a fresh and vigorous beast, left his pursuer far in the rear, while the whole valley resounded with the sharp ring of the horses' feet as the two approached the ramparts.

"Should he prove traitorous?" thought Blanch, drawing a pistol from his belt—"My God! his treason or his imbecility will be ruinous to the country"—and obeying the terrible impulse, he discharged the weapon; but Jamie was beyond his reach—and now Blanch heard the loud challenge of the sentinel—the roll of the drum followed by the sharp ring of a volley of musketry.

Sick at heart, he dashed onward and arrived in season to find the poor youth surrounded by the enemy, who were lifting him faint and bleeding from the ground. Sprung from his horse, Blanch pushed all aside and lifted the head of the poor boy in his own arms.

Jamie looked up, and a loud and ghastly laugh sent the blood in torrents from his wound. "Oh! Mr. Blanch, I get here first—I have saved Jamie! Jamie had no friends"—he murmured, falling backwards.

The tears gushed to the eyes of Blanch.—"My poor boy! dear Jamie!" he cried. The youth opened his eyes, smiled faintly, and was dead.

The times and the places have changed since the period of our story; but there are those still living who point out the various routes of the agents of Washington in going to and from the different encampments of the army. The road is still in preservation which he caused to be constructed for their convenience, four or five miles to the north and west of the valley of the Remapo, which was at that time in possession of the British, whose foraging parties greatly annoyed and distressed the inhabitants of the district. There are those who point out the path of Blanch down the valley, and show point after point which he passed, and how this and that position was under the protection of our own troops, and others were held by our foes.

Louis J. Hall.

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prised, when the garment was sent home ornaments all over with beautiful little American Flags, accompanied with the following explanatory note:

"**MY DEAR LADY**—The colors I have selected and used for your dress, have been tried by the English, the French, and more recently by the Mexicans, and as they are convinced, no doubt that these colors always stand, I have no hesitation in warranting them not to run."

#### PASSIVE AND NEUTRAL.

The following is given in the federal papers as an extract from a private letter written on the Presidency by Mr. Clay:

"I have constantly remained passive and neutral upon the subject, and up to this moment have not made up my mind whether I would accept or decline a nomination, if it were tendered me. I reserve a decision for the last suitable moment, and shall be guided by circumstances of the case, and especially by my sense of duty, if should ever be necessary for me to come to any determination on the subject."

Henry Clay has fallen into a very melancholy state of indecision. He used to be bold enough once, heaven knows!

#### THE COMMENCEMENT OF A PANIC.

There is evidently a design to create a panic in the community, so as to be in time for the next Presidential election. The manufacturing capitalist have already commenced it—they assert that they are doing a ruinous business.

The press in the manufacturing districts in the New England States, speak in the most lamentable terms. The directors of the several manufacturing companies are busily engaged in taking an account of stock, and find every thing in so discouraging a condition, that they begin to think seriously of cutting down the wages of the operatives; and we are told that in many instances this process has already been gone through with.

The Stark Mills, and the celebrated Amoskeag company, are in a very bad condition—no dividends, and the loss of a part of their capital. The manufacturers on the Wompatuck river have notified their hands that in consequence of the great depression of business, they must suffer a reduction in their wages of ten per cent.

The York company at Saco, and the Massachusetts mills at Lowell, have declared, recently, a small dividend, though they think they will soon be compelled to share in the general depression, and will be forced to look for help in cutting down the wages of the workmen.

If the statements are true, we are evidently on the eve of a great panic, at least among the cotton lords.

The designs, however, of these Panic-makers, are plain enough. All of these statements are of whig coinage. We are on the eve of a Presidential election; and though the country is evidently prosperous in every department of industry, yet the reverse must be made to appear, or there is no chance for the Whigs to secure the power and patronage of the General Government.

Distress among the laboring classes must be created—ruin is predicted—and the predictors, like some of the false prophets in olden times will do all in their predictions fulfilled—Every possible pretence for lessening the laborer's wages, will be seized upon with avidity.

The manufacturers rejoice at every circumstance that arises, or that can be created for the purpose, which will enable them to reduce the pay of the operatives, because their annual profits may then be increased.

For sale by J. K. HAMMOND, Paris, and Ansel Field, South Paris; and by Druggists and Agents generally.

#### CAUTION.

The public are particularly cautioned against purchasing imitation articles, pretending to have the same effect as Brown's Sarsaparilla and Tomato Bitters. Never buy the Sarsaparilla and Dandelion Panacea, Kieridge's Tomato Bitters, nor Extract of Sarsaparilla, Tomato, and Dandelion, or any other preparation with the expectation of getting the genuine SARASAPARILLA AND TOMATO BITTERS, which are prepared at the Medicinal Store No. 65, Washington street, Boston. These Bitters are the first preparation of the kind that was ever sold, and they are the only genuine article of the kind now in the market. Always see that the direction assigned Frederick Brown, in his own handwriting. Who ever heard of a man's counterfeiting a bad bank note? Just so it is with medicine: they counterfeit that which sells.

For sale by J. K. HAMMOND, Paris, and Ansel Field, South Paris; and by Druggists and Agents generally.

#### MARRIAGES.

In this town, 10th inst., by Rev. G. K. Shaw, John C. M. to Miss Araminta P. Jones, both of Andover.

In Portland, 3d inst., by Rev. G. F. Cox, Mr. George Webster, of that city, to Miss Sibyl G. Graham, of Rumford.

#### DEATHS.

In Portland, of pulmonary consumption, on the 25th ult., Ruth B. Denning, eldest daughter of Frederic Denning of Oxford, aged 22.

#### OXFORD TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

WILL hold its next session at the Meeting house on Park Hill, commencing on Wednesday, March 7th, at one o'clock P. M.

An address will be delivered by M. B. BARTELL, of Berlin.

Committees will report on Penmanship, Education and Social Literature.

W. H. VINTON, Secretary.

Paris, Feb. 1st, 1849.

#### NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE.

WHEREAS, JOSHUA S. WHITMAN, of Greenwood, in the County of Oxford, State of Maine, conveyed to DAVID F. BENNIS of an unincorporated place called Riegel in said County of Oxford, by his Mortgage Deed dated the twenty-fifth day of January, 1843, a tract of land containing one acre in that part of said Woodward known by the name of Phineas Academy, and being Lot No. three in the ninth Range of Lots, together with the privilege and appurtenances thereto belonging to the same, and the same was registered in the Oxford Registry Books, No. 76, page 122, on the 1st day of April, 1843, and the same is now held by David F. Benning on the tenth day of February, A. D. 1847, aforesaid Mortgagor died with all his rights, to Captain Cole, William Noyes and Enoch Converse, Settlers of said town of Greenwood, and the same was sold to the said Noyes, who constituted a Board of Trustees under the name and style of the Trustees of Ministerial and School Fund in the town of Greenwood, and to their successors in said office, which assignment is recorded in said Oxford Registry Books, No. 76, page 122, on the 1st day of April, 1848, and the same is now held by Captain Cole, William Noyes and Enoch Converse, Settlers of said town of Greenwood, and the same was sold to the said Noyes, who constituted a Board of Trustees under the name and style of the Trustees of Ministerial and School Fund in the town of Greenwood, and to their successors in said office, which assignment is recorded in said Oxford Registry Books, No. 76, page 122, on the 1st day of April, 1848, and the same is now held by Captain Cole, William Noyes and Enoch Converse, Settlers of said town 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